

clean up the wreckage and start things going again. The men were bruised, although none was hurt seriously. All Coney trolleys using the Culver line were held up as well as the Culver elevated train.

In spite of all these things, Jolly Town had a fat day. It was the first time this season that there has been enough of a crowd to keep the waiters from getting bored. Capt. Mike Galvin figured that there were 300,000 people round about Surf avenue and along that famous pleasure area heard the steady shuffle, shuffle of feet that is the audible sign of Coney's prosperity. There was a new ring in the voices of the lallyhoo men. They had awakened to an interest in life for the first time in many weeks. There were enough dimes moving to revive interest in their art.

For several Sundays Fred Henderson and Charley Feltman and Stach and Stubenbord and the rest of the restaurant men have been sitting gloomily with ears propped for the first clang of the cash register, but yesterday they were glad some persons. The money rolled in and they did an old time business. Luna Park and Dreamland had been about as cheerful as a crutch. Everything had been going out and nothing had been coming in. It was different at those joy parks yesterday. They were jammed to the fences, as were all the rest of the amusement places.

Nobody went thirsty who had the price of a drink. The waiter set down a horn of mait and jugged a thumb at the plate of sandwiches. That was stage business. You didn't have to mar the perfect symmetry of a single sandwich. You didn't even have to look at the veteran.

The beach was dotted thickly with bathers, and many thousands passed the day on the sands loafing and watching their kids build wonderful houses and kick them down again. John Boylan, a twelve-year-old, who lives at 212 Hart street, Brooklyn, was nearly drowned while bathing off the coast of Dreamland. Two young men from Bath, N. Y., James Shoemaker and George Collins, saved the boy's life. They dived from the Dreamland pier and brought the lad to shore.

Only three or four arrests were made by Capt. Galvin's men, and none of those was for anything that a night's sleep won't correct.

CONGRATULATE GOV. GILLET.

California Executive Receives Many Messages Expressing Approval.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Tex Rickard has been in consultation with Mayor McCarthy and several lawyers to-day and he appears to be in good spirits. Evidently his legal advisers have given him some straw to cling to and he believes he can still pull off the fight in San Francisco. Those who know the temper of Gov. Gillet don't share this sanguine view. They say the Governor in recent talks has declared flatly that in case Rickard or the city authorities try to induce in any legal trickery and enjoin the Attorney-General he will declare martial law and overpower them in this way. He is determined to stamp out prizefighting within the bounds of California.

Gov. Gillet has received hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the world congratulating him on his action in stopping the Jack-Johnson fight and in killing the prizefight game in California. Here are some of the despatches:

Chasmore, Wetherford, Scotland.—Congratulations upon saving your lovely State from disgrace. Our whole country is your debtor.

Boston.—Congratulations. Stand firm against this disgrace to California.

Wheeler, Pa.—The Presbyterian ten-penny committee, officially representing 1,000,000 church members, commends your prohibition of prize fighting in California. Stand firm. You are right. The eyes of the nation are upon you.

Edinburgh, Scotland.—The Presbyterian ten-penny committee, officially representing 1,000,000 church members, commends your prohibition of prize fighting in California. Stand firm. You are right. The eyes of the nation are upon you.

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WELCOME HOME!!



Highest Type of Hat and Man

The above is an exact reproduction of President Roosevelt's hand with his Knox Hat in it as he waved Godspeed from the deck of the yacht Algonquin on Dec. 16, 1907, to the American Battleship fleet as it started on its wonderful trip around the world under the command of Admiral Evans, in the presence of fifty thousand cheering Americans.

This remarkable photograph of Mr. Roosevelt now hangs over the desk of Colonel E. M. Knox in the Knox Building, Fifth Avenue and 40th Street, New York.

An exact reproduction would appear but for the wish expressed by the ex-President that his picture be kept out of advertisements.

The Characteristic "Roosevelt" Grip is easily recognized, so is the Knox Hat.

Colonel Roosevelt always has the best of everything.

SONS OF VETS IN TENTS.

Pennsylvania Organization Maintaining Military Discipline.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 19.—The State enrollment of the Sons of Veterans was formally opened in this city this afternoon. The camp this year will be known as Camp A. C. Laning. Two thousand members of the organization from all parts of the State are now under canvas in the lower end of the city. The camp was opened by the firing of a gun and raising the United States flag. Religious services followed.

Mayor Kniffen then delivered the address of welcome and hoped the stay of the visitors in the city would be pleasant. While the men remain under canvas strict military discipline will be maintained. On Tuesday the delegates to the convention and past commanders of the organization, some 1,000 in number, will arrive in this city. On the same day the ladies' auxiliary will invade Wilkesbarre.

On Wednesday a military parade will be held in which the entire aggregation will participate.

The camp this year is under the command of Col. W. P. Baker of Bethlehem. He takes the place of Brigadier-Commander Tuschy of Birmingham, Ala., who is not qualified at present owing to the charge having been made that he is not eligible to membership. Baker's staff is as follows: Col. Henry Stewart, Gettysburg; Major Joseph P. Andrews, Philadelphia; Capt. J. W. Grill, York; Capt. Henry Boyer, Philadelphia; Capt. Charles A. Herring, Wilkesbarre.

The weather was very warm to-day and Private Starck of Shamokin was overcome by the heat and had to be taken to the hospital.

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THAT JACKSON FIGUREHEAD

Capt. Samuel Dewey Sawed Its Head Off in 1834.

W. H. Pierce, Son of the Man Who Put Him Up to the Job, Tells How Constitution's Bow Was Despoiled to the Joy of the Whigs Who Drank Healths.

Boston, June 19.—W. H. Pierce of Springfield, N. Y., has written a letter to a local newspaper giving the details of the amputation of the Jackson figurehead from the frigate Constitution at the Charlestown Navy Yard in 1834, an affair that caused a tremendous sensation at the time because of the intense feeling between the Democrats and Whigs.

President Andrew Jackson had served about a year of his second term and when Commodore Elliott, Commandant at the navy yard, placed the figurehead of Jackson on the bow of "Old Ironsides" the rage of the Whigs knew no bounds. Mr. Pierce says:

"Several accounts have been given of the decapitation, all far from correct. Capt. Samuel W. Dewey, William Lincoln of Brookline and my father, the late Capt. Parker H. Pierce of Boston were the original participants in the deed which came about as follows:

"One day while sitting in the counting room of William and Henry Lincoln, on Central Wharf, the subject of the figurehead came up. Capt. Dewey remarked, 'I have a great mind to go over and cut it off.' To this William Lincoln replied in a bantering way, 'Dewey, if you will, I will give you \$100.' 'Done,' said Dewey, 'I will take that.'

"Mr. Lincoln did not dream of his doing it, and thought no more about it; but a few mornings later the intelligence that the Jackson figurehead had been cut off made a commotion in State street. The Whigs were jubilant, the Democrats in a rage.

"Old Ironsides was anchored in the stream ready for sea on the night of July 2, 1834. Capt. Dewey, left Battery Wharf during a thunderstorm in a small skiff. He rowed alongside of the frigate and fastened his boat to a rope that hung over the side. He clambered up through a port hole to the gun deck, then crept forward and got under her bowsprit and, standing on the braces, bored a gimlet into the head.

"To this he fastened one end of his handkerchief. Then with a saw he worked away at the throat. He soon struck a stout copper bolt which ran through the neck into the head of the figure. He began again at the chin and, cutting above the neck, accomplished his object.

"While he was working he could plainly see the sentry pacing the deck within a few feet of him by the glare of lightning. 'To get to his boat with his prize was a difficult task. The rain was pouring in torrents and he dropped into his little craft to find it full of water, having fastened in just under the outlet of the deck scupper. He then hauled out his boat with his hat and let her drift till out of harm's way, when he took to paddling.

"Returning to the city he deposited the head in the woodshed of his mother's residence on School street. The rumor became so intense, however, that he repaired to the residence of Henry Lincoln on Gough street. Soon after it was taken to the residence of my father, Capt. Parker H. Pierce, Stamford street, where it was kept in a champagne basket under the bed.

"Many of the true blue Whigs called to see it and to drink a glass of wine over it, but its whereabouts were kept a close secret.

"Soon after Mr. Pierce arranged for a dinner at Concert Hall, attended by a few trusted members of the Whig party. The counterfeited presentation of the fierce old General's Caput occupied a central place on a platter on the table. The sayings

and doings at this dinner were kept a close secret for years.

"A few years ago in looking over my father's papers I came across the secret compact made at the dinner and signed by all who were there. It was a pledge not to divulge anything that happened during the administration of Jackson.

"Often have I heard my father tell of great times they had at the dinner," continues Mr. Pierce. "They subscribed a sum of money for Capt. Dewey. I have his note for \$23, doubtless given as a voucher for the money; also an order to father to deliver a ladder. That ladder contained the head which Capt. Dewey took with him and exhibited at meetings of the Whigs at New York and Philadelphia. He afterward took it to Washington and delivered it to the Secretary of the Navy.

"Claims have been made by certain persons that they have the much talked-of head. I wrote to Secretary Long in 1898 as to its location. Assistant Secretary Allen replied that it was at the Naval Academy at Annapolis."

WANT TAFT TO AID BEVERIDGE.

Indiana Republicans Will Urge the President to Make Some Speeches.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 19.—The definite announcement that President Taft will deliver an address at Winona Lake the latter part of August has confirmed the Republican leaders in the determination to urge him to make three speeches in the State while on West, one in this city, one at Fort Wayne and one at Evansville. It is understood that both the progressives and the standpatters in the party have suggested that the President be urged to speak, and the fact that he will be expected to defend the Payne-Aldrich law will not deter the progressives in their determination to urge him to make three speeches in the State while on West, one in this city, one at Fort Wayne and one at Evansville.

It is said the Indiana Republicans are in his fight for control of the Legislature intend to keep this idea prominently before the people and further, that he did not object to the tariff bill as a whole but to certain schedules and it was opposition to these that constrained him to vote as he did in the final passage of the bill. His friends don't see any inconsistency, therefore, in urging the President to speak in the State although he may defend the bill as a whole.

There is a feeling too that the President would do much to bring the radical tariff wing to a heartier support of Beveridge than it might otherwise give him, and besides this it is conceded that an element has a right to have a spokesman in the question of the existence of the tariff and at the same time urging the reelection of Beveridge it is believed that great good could be accomplished.

It is not expected that the President would be at all radical in his utterances, and if he followed the line of his New York speech and pointed out the good effects of the bill in respect to revenue and to restoration of business confidence before the people and further, that he should say they could then claim for the law all that its friends contend for and could truthfully say that Beveridge would have made it even better.

OPPOSE BOND ISSUE.

Southern Pacific Bondholders Want No More Securities Floated.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 19.—Attorneys for the Hubbard heirs and the Crocker estate last evening filed formal protest with the Texas Railroad Commission against granting the application of the Southern Pacific Company for permission to issue and register \$10,000,000 in bonds on the part of the line from San Antonio to Cuero, which the railroad company claims has never been valued, and on additional improvements on the Galveston and Victoria divisions of the road.

The protestants ask that they have a hearing in the matter. The commission would do much to bring the radical tariff wing to a heartier support of Beveridge than it might otherwise give him, and besides this it is conceded that an element has a right to have a spokesman in the question of the existence of the tariff and at the same time urging the reelection of Beveridge it is believed that great good could be accomplished.

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CONGRESS GETS READY TO WAIT

Practically Certain to Adjourn by Saturday.

Postal Savings Bank Bill Will Be Agreed To Today, as Well as the Conservation Bill—Campaign Publicity Bill May Pass Senate With an Amendment.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Although no hard and fast agreement has been reported it is practically certain that Congress will adjourn between now and next Saturday. Some of the Senate and House optimists think that Thursday would be a good guess, but others say Saturday. Acting on these suggestions many of the rank and file of the House have made Pullman reservations for the end of the week. Everybody in the lower branch of Congress seems anxious to get back home and find out how the dear people feel about things.

A good many men in Congress who a month or two ago went around moaning to themselves that Administration policies were doomed, that all Administration measures of importance would fail of passage and that the good old G. O. P. was on the toboggan have awakened in the last week or so to the fact that they rang the alarm long too soon. The railroad bill and the statehood measure are out of the way, the postal savings bank bill in the form in which it passed the House will be agreed to by the Senate to-morrow and the conservation and withdrawal bill, with a compromise \$20,000,000 reclamation bond proposition tacked to it, will go through with a whiz. So, barring a lot of routine, the slate is pretty nearly clear.

President Taft has publicly gone on record in favor of the bill for the publicity of campaign contributions, which has passed the House and has been slumbering in the Senate for some time. His wishes, together with the public clamor for the enactment of this legislation, will very likely result in favorable action by the Senate. There was some talk in that body of reporting out the House bill, with an amendment making the publicity of campaign contributions effective after election and not ten days before the election. He thinks it can wait better than any of the others.

It wasn't until to-day that it became certain that the postal savings bill which passed the House will be agreed to by the Senate. But there were several conferences at the White House to-day, attended by Senators from Massachusetts, Carter of Montana, who has charge of the postal savings bank bill, and others particularly interested in that measure. The President let it be known that he favored the House bill and not the Senate measure and it is understood that the Senate will concur in the House bill to-morrow.

There are still a number of bills in conference, including the sundry civil bill, but it is admitted that with an adjournment date agreed upon there would be no trouble in closing up these propositions in short order. The public building bill will be taken up in the House to-morrow and it is expected that by the middle of the week some definite agreement on the adjournment date will be reached.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Ownership of the Chamizal Tract at El Paso, Tex., to Be Arbitrated.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The ownership of the Chamizal tract, which is located at El Paso, Tex., on the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, will be arbitrated by a commission consisting of the American and Mexican members of the International Boundary Commission and a Canadian jurist as umpire. This is the most important boundary question pending between the United States and Mexico. The decision of the commission will be final. A proposal that the dispute be arbitrated was recently made by Secretary Knox and was promptly accepted by Mexico. A modus vivendi has also been agreed on by the two Governments to handle the situation caused by squatters on the tract.

The members of the International Boundary Commission are: Brig.-Gen. Anson Mills, retired, representing the United States, and Señor Don Fernando Beltrán y Puga of Mexico. The Canadian jurist has not been selected.

The Chamizal dispute has been pending for many years. In 1894 the Mexican Government presented a claim to the tract before the commission. The tract forms a part of the city of El Paso and is valued at about \$5,000,000.

The State Department and the Mexican Foreign Office are engaged in settling the details of the convention. The negotiations are being conducted by telegraph in the hope that the treaty can be signed by Secretary Knox and Señor La Barra, Mexican Ambassador here, in time for submission to the Senate before adjournment of the present session. When President Taft and President Diaz met at El Paso last October the Chamizal zone was by mutual agreement reserved as neutral territory, no flags of either nation being displayed there. However, the United States has always exercised civil and criminal jurisdiction over it and has erected and maintained a custom house and immigration station thereon.

In 1907, at the request of the Mexican Government, the United States, through the Department of Justice, intervened in several suits pending in the Federal District Court in which the title to the Chamizal tract was in question, the suits being between persons claiming under American and Mexican titles and there, although the present dispute is involving the question of the international title. At the suggestion of the Attorney-General the courts have postponed action in these cases pending the decision by the Mexican Government of the two Governments on the question of title.

Many irresponsible squatters have taken advantage of this action on the part of the United States to enter upon the Chamizal tract, sometimes claiming to have Mexican titles, often without any claims of title whatever. This practice became a source of serious damage and annoyance to the American owners of the tract, who have for years been in the peaceful enjoyment of the property. The State Department accordingly brought this aspect of the situation to the attention of the Mexican Government and has proposed, and the Mexican Government has accepted, a modus vivendi pending the arbitration which will obviate this difficulty.

This arrangement is as follows: The Government of the United States is to continue to require in the courts the stay of proceedings in cases of persons showing that they are claiming under prima facie Mexican title and that they or their predecessors in interest were in actual occupation of land in the Chamizal tract on March 15, 1910. The United States is to receive protection at the hands of the United States, but as to all others the ordinary judicial processes are to be followed.

In order that the United States may intervene in behalf of persons properly entitled under